Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1825. [NO. 27.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of $500	(Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin) - - - - is	$500
2	do $300	(Family Coach) - is	300
1	do $250	(Gig) - - is	250
1	do $180	(do.) - - is	180
1	do $130	(do.) - - is	130
2	do $100	(Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is	200
2	do $80	(Gig and Sociable) is	160
2	do $20	(Bedsteads) - is	40
3	do $14	(a set of Tables) is	42
2	do $12	(Windsor Chairs) is	24
3	do $10	(two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) - is	30
1	do $8	(Bellows top Cradle) is	8
10	do $6	(6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) - is	60
10	do $5	(Hats) - - is	50
1	do $4	(Candlestand) - - is	4
1	do $3	(do) - - is	3
20	do $3	(do) - - is	60
300	do $2	(25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) - - is	600
431	do $1	(Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) - - - is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

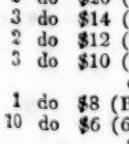
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina.

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Chrlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.

March 18, 1825.—25*

Notice.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note of hand, payable to Lincoln Stewart, due on the 25th December next, which note I am determined not to pay, as said Stewart has not complied with the stipulations agreed on, for which the note was assigned, with Buckner Lanier as security. Besides, I have other cogent reasons.

t27p LEROY SECRIST.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Work on Trade Street.

WILL be let out, at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th April next, the repairing of TRADE STREET, from the corner near the Court-House, to the hollow opposite Isaac Hyams. A description of the work to be done, &c. will be made known, by applying to the commissioners of Charlotte.

March 25, 1825.—2t27

Look at this, a Moment.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are invited to call and settle their notes and accounts, by paying the cash, as I have commenced working for cash only. I still remain at the same place where I have worked for the last two years, and continue the London and Philadelphia fashions. N. B.—All persons sending apprentices to me with work, are requested to give them an order, as otherwise I shall not do their work. JOHN M. SLAUGHTER.

March 26, 1825.—3t28

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Lincoln Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting and Cattle Show of the Society, at Lincolnton, on the 9th November last, it being the first meeting of the kind held by the Society, and the day very unfavorable, consequently few persons attended;—nevertheless, there were a few articles and animals exhibited, and premiums awarded, as follows:

1st. To Mrs. Catharine Hoyle, for the best piece of domestic Carpeting, a premium of $2 00
2d. To Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. for the best Bull Calf, ... 5 00
3d. To Major Lawson Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, ... 2 00
4th. To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best 2 horse plough, ... 5 00

The next meeting of the Society, Cattle Show, &c. will be held at Lincolnton, on the second Tuesday in May next. Premiums will be awarded to the best of the following articles, provided the Society adjudge them to be within the regulations observed by the Society, viz:

1. For the best plough, drawn by one horse, ... $3 00
2. For the best plough, drawn by two horses, ... 5 00
3. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than six, nor more than 18 months old, ... 5 00
4. For the best Bull, or Heifer Calf, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, ... 3 00
5. For the best Boar, or Sow Pig, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, 3 00
6. For a ratio of the greatest quantity and best quality of wool shorn from five sheep, ... 2 00
7. For the best Cotton Coverlet, and for the best Cotton and Wool Coverlet, each 2 00
8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, . 2 00
9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards long, nor one yard wide, ... 2 00
10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards in length and one yard wide, ... 2 00
11. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 10 yards; and for the best piece of Twilled Cloth, mixed as above mentioned, and same quantity, each . 2 00

The citizens of Lincoln county, whether belonging to the Society as members or not, will be entitled to compete for the above premiums.

The following persons, being Directors of the Society, are particularly solicited to give their attendance at the next meeting, viz: Lawson Henderson, Daniel Hoke, Bartlet Shipp, Robt. Johnston, Andrew Hoyle, John D. Graham, O. W. Holland, Wm. Johnston, John Coulter, and Wm. J. Wilson. Maj. Lawson Henderson is appointed agent to receive specimens of minerals, fossils, &c. and to correspond with D. Olmstead, State Geologist, at Chapel-Hill, on the subject. Therefore, all persons having any specimens of the kind, are invited to deposit the same with Major Henderson.

By order of the Society,
VARDRY McBEE, *Sec'y.*

March 29, 1825.—3t28.

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkin's, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her gran-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomede. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars. WM. HOGAN.

March 1, 1825.—6t21

There is a tone of good feeling and liberality in the *Circular* of the Hon. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, a member of the House of Representatives, from Tennessee, to his constituents, which would justify its entire insertion in our columns, if we had room. But we can only spare enough for the following extract from it; which shows that, although the friend of General JACKSON, Mr. Reynolds can view with candour the acts of others, and render justice to their motives. We believe, if all the opponents of the President were as candid as Mr. Reynolds, they would unite with him in his declaration, that he knows of no improper means "employed in the elevation of Mr. Adams:"

Nat. Journal.

"The Presidential election was a subject in which all of you felt a deep and sincere solicitude in the result. Honor and gratitude were the great leading motives in your determination: Honor to the state who had cherished and exalted their favorite and adopted son: Gratitude for the signal and glorious services he had achieved to the Union, in the most gloomy and desponding period of it. The Electoral Colleges having failed in making a choice, it became the duty of the House of Representatives to elect the President of the United States from the three highest voted for by the People. On counting the votes, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, it appeared that General Jackson had 99, Mr. Adams 84, and Mr. Crawford 41. The House then immediately proceeded, in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, to ballot by States; and on the first balloting, the votes were, for Mr. Adams 13, General Jackson 7, and Mr. Crawford 4. Mr. Adams having a majority of the States, was declared elected President of the United States for the period of 4 years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1825.

"If any improper combinations or corruption have been employed in the elevation of Mr. Adams, it is unknown to me. I should most inevitably have exposed it to public view. But, in the absence of all proof, who, I ask, has made me the arbiter of mens' motives and actions, and pronounce them infamous, because they differ with me on subjects of deep interest to the country, acting under the same solemn obligations of honor and duty, which binds us all to Heaven? I hope the charges are unfounded. Men of great talents, who have, heretofore, stood high in the regard and affections of their fellow-citizens, for their patriotic and distinguished services, and who have been honored with the most important offices within the gift of the People, *and now enjoy them*, ought not to be put down on slight grounds, or jealous suspicions. But if it is possible to fix guilt by evidence, the business ought not to rest in newspaper essays and the murmurs of the disappointed; for much as I esteem and honor some of them, I would not hesitate a moment to hurl them from their high offices, in the manner pointed out by the constitution. I had no favors, personally, to ask any of those eminent men who might succeed to the Presidential chair. I want, nor expect, no office. My duty and obligations are exclusively yours, while in your service.

"Mr. Adams is a man of eminent and distinguished talents, and I trust will have an honorable, prosperous, and happy administration, during the term of his election, for the benefit and glory of our common country."

President Monroe's Accounts.—Among the papers communicated to the committee of Congress, to whom was referred the President's message relative to his accounts, was a document containing a detailed statement of his transactions with the Government from the commencement of his public life. This *expose* shows satisfactorily to our minds that Mr. Monroe has just claims on the Government; and we have no doubt but those claims will be promptly and properly attended to. The document takes up seven columns and a half of the National Intelligencer, and is therefore too long for our columns at the present moment. In the mean time we make the following extract to show the unceremonious manner in which the feelings of Mr. Monroe have been handled. *Balt. Patriot.*

Extract from the statement of President Monroe to the Committee.

Having presented, above, a view of my claims on the Government, in my several missions to Europe, I have now to invite a like view of any which the government may have on me, which I do from the same period, that of 1794, to the present time. I wish every transaction of my life, in which the public have any interest, to be investigated, and with the utmost rigor. There is no occurrence which may not be sifted to the bottom, by authentic and original documents, or by living testimony. Let both be appealed to. All my books and papers, bank and others, are open to your inspection, and in questions of doubt, if there be any, let those of the opposite party be referred to.

I am induced to invite this inquiry by reasons which appear to me to be conclusive. During the two last sessions of Congress, Committees were appointed to investigate the sale of public lots in this city, by Colonel Lane, late superintendent of Public Buildings, to whom that business had been committed. The Chairman of those committees, occupied himself, in each session, by an investigation of my conduct, not as a purchaser of public lots, for I had never purchased any, but in the disbursement of the furniture fund, and in other transactions of a private nature, to which the power of the committee did not extend. Although apprised of this irregular proceeding, and of its object, I nevertheless disregarded it. I was aware that erroneous impressions might be formed, and suspicions excited by it, to my prejudice, but still this was a mortification which I could not avoid, and was doomed to suffer. Knowing the ground on which I stood, in the discharge of my public duties, as to intention at least, I consoled myself with the reflection that it could only be temporary.

A message was at length sent to me by the Chairman of the committee, to inquire whether I would attend the Committee to give such explanations as might be required on those points; whether I would give the explanations, in writing, in answer to a letter which he might address to me, for the purpose. My reply was explicit, that I would neither attend the committee nor answer any letter which he might address to me, on the points to which he had extended his investigation; that if the committee wished explanation, touching any part of my public conduct, they must seek it through Congress, and before the nation, where I was willing and prepared to meet them. With what afterwards occurred, you are well acquanted. It is for these reasons that I invite your attention to this subject, and that I wish your inquiry to be extended to every trust that I have held from my country, that I may have an opportunity, before my retirement to give all the explanations which any case may require.

The African Colony.—Despatches have lately been received, at the Office of the American Colonization Society in Washington, and also at the Navy Department, from the Colony at Liberia, which are in the highest degree satisfactory.—The Colony is under good government, and is rapidly improving, as may be judged from some of the facts hereafter stated. The utmost respect has been paid to the instructions of the Society. A small uniform military force is established for the preservation of police, &c. and the militia are periodically called out in the number requisite for sentries. Since the organization of the guard, there has not been a single instance of the public stores being pillaged, as had frequently happened before. Upon the whole, the reports present a picture of an excellent provincial government in successful operation. Besides the public buildings and improvements, which are extensive, one store house, about a dozen frame houses, and nearly forty log buildings have lately been built, or are building, all covered with shingles obtained in the settlement. Two houses of worship are building, one by the Methodists, the other by the Baptists. There is a school for boys, another for girls, a third, an evening school for adults. The discovery of indigenous Coffee on that coast, samples of which have been forwarded to the United States, is full of auspicious promise to the interests of the Colony. Indigo bears fully ten cuttings in the year, and its culture is extending. The population of the Colony is about 380, of whom about three-fourths are grown persons. Three have only died in the last six months, and those from old age, &c.

John Quincy Adams was born in that part of Braintree, now called Quincy, (Mass.) on the 11th of July, 1767. He is, therefore, nearly 58 years old.

We learn (says a N. York paper) that Bishop Hobart has preached at *Rome!* It is said that he is the only "*Heretical*" divine, who has had that distinction since the Apostle Paul!!

INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15.

The regular packet ship *Columbia*, Capt. Lee, arrived here this morning, in 26 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 16th February. By her we have received our files of London, Liverpool, and other provincial papers, the former to the 14th, and the latter to the 16th ult. inclusive. We are also indebted to the polite attention of Capt. Lee, for an additional file of London papers to the latest dates.

These papers are almost literally filled with debates on a bill introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Goulburn, for the purpose of putting down the Catholic Association. An adjournment had taken place until the evening of the 14th, so that the result was not known when the last accounts left London; but there seemed to be no doubt that ministers would be able to carry the proposed measure. Though avowedly directed against the Catholic Association, it embraced all societies in Ireland having a permanent duration, assuming to act for redress of grievances, or levying or collecting money; also, all societies taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance not required by law; societies, affiliated or corresponding with other societies, or excluding persons of any religious faith. The Liverpool Courier, remarking on the Catholic Association, says that it is "an association usurping the functions of a Catholic Parliament for Ireland: taking cognizance of its affairs; binding up the Catholic population into a confederacy; levying money from the people, partly by cajolement, partly by menace, and thus obtaining sums, the application of which cannot be accounted for by any legal expenditure whatever, and which can only therefore be employed for mischievous purposes; a body which employs itself only to excite the hatred of Catholics to the Protestants; which constantly holds out the hope of dominion to the Catholic Church: which brings the Protestants of Ireland into the bondage of fear and alarm; which interferes with the course of justice; combines to corrupt or influence the press; and employs, as its ready agents, almost the whole priesthood of Ireland—and through them, has at its beck, the whole of a biggoted and inflamed population."

It appears by official statements that the revenue of Great Brittan for 1824, amounted to the enormous sum of 54, 236,192 pounds sterling, or 241,049,742 dollars.

The Greeks.—The following letter, dated Zante, Jan. 5th, 1825, contains, says the London Courier, of the 14th ult. some interesting and authentic particulars relative to the actual state of affairs in Greece.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies as gloriously as over its external enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government, has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the primates, and as it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece, and not merely a nominal one, as has been hitherto believed. The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the insurgents. Even before its arrival, the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars of his own money. The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of. After his last disaster, so glorious to the Admiral Miaulis, Ibrahim Pacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes. The Sultan, by sending a new Pacha to Romelia, has caused a revolution there which is promoted by Omer Vrione. All these co-operate to our independence."

Spain.—Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the Constitutionalists. Among other decrees issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially by soldiers; and a third prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which even the ladies were not excepted. It is admitted on all hands, that unless Spain is assisted by the "Holy Alliance," it is utterly impossible for her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Feb. 15.

During the past week the demand for Cotton has been particularly brisk from the trade as well as from speculators, the latter of whom, directing their attention to the comparatively low price of Pernams, have bought extensively in that description, causing an advance of full ¼d. per lb. upon our last week's prices; other kinds have likewise participated in the advance, 3-8d. to ¼d. per lb. being readily paid on our quotations of this day week. The actual sales are 13,600 American, 7,700 Pernams, and 8,350 other descriptions, making a total of 29,800 bags. The imports for the week are comparatively trifling, being only 6,900 American, 1,330 Bahia, and 970 Egyptian. Sea Island Georgia, 1s 5½d. a 2s 3d; Stained do. 9½d. a 1s 2d; Upland do. 8¾d. a 1s; Alabama and Tennessee, 9¼. a 11½d; New Orleans, 10¼d. a 1s 1½d.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Feb. 3.

ENGLAND.

The Army.—The maxim of a well known French statesman, that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts, seems to be ever present to the framers of the King's Speeches to Parliament; for, in order to obviate all difficulty on the part of the opposition in echoing them, they are generally of a purely negative character. Yet one should think the ingenuity of Ministers would be rather hard tasked to evade all allusion to the circumstances which render so large an addition of troops necessary to our security. Danger there must be, or we should not be augmenting our army by upwards of twenty thousand men—and, to say nothing of the danger to those who represent virtually, if not really, the people of England, would be to declare Parliament a farce, as well as County Meetings.

The state of Ireland cannot have led to the augmentation of our army. Ireland enjoys a tranquillity to which she has long been a stranger; and, even if any part of the population of that country longed to put an end to all connection with this country (the repeal of the Union would not necessarily dissolve the connection) they could not hope to effect this without the aid of the great powers of Europe. The Irishmen who could for a moment suppose the Irish Catholics alone able to bring a rebellion to a successful issue, ought not to be allowed to walk at large.—If the Catholic Association must be put down by act of Parliament, the thing can be done without the use of a single bayonet. It is then the foreign relations of this country which can alone inspire any apprehension on account of Ireland; and the foreign relations must, therefore, have dictated the steps which Government have taken.

The Catholic religion is persecuted in Ireland and cherished in Canada, by the very same men; and to pretend, therefore, that our possession of Canada depends on our preventing the Canadians from becoming Protestants, while our possession of Ireland would be endangered by raising the Catholic to the level of the Protestant, is to count very largely on the gullibility of the people of England. But it is useless to dwell on a subject like this, respecting which no rational persons can differ.

In looking to the Continent, then, for the cause of the augmentation of the army, we are first led to fix our eyes on France. A war with England would be popular in that country with the military-glori-men, and with the Jesuits and fanatics; but it would not be popular with M. de Villele; and perhaps the Royal Family would pause before committing themselves to a contest of so hazardous a nature in many respects. Yet we know not how it is,—letters from well-informed persons in France are often not so tranquilizing as might be wished with respect to the future. It is feared that the pride of the Members of the Holy Alliance will not suffer them to put patiently up with the indignity offered by Great Britain, to the country now reaping the benefit of their protection, a protection which has deprived it of the ability to help itself.—The following is, we are assured, the state in which affairs with the Continental Powers now are:

"1. It is credibly whispered, that Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, positively refuse ever to acknowledge the independence and sovereignty of any country or district in South-America, and resolving to abide by the letter and spirit of their engagements and guaranties in the general and particular treaties subsisting between all the European Powers, since 1812, (and that betwixt Great Britain and Spain, negociated by Mr. Canning and Admiral Arodaca, in 1809,) relatively; only feel justified in considering the different portions in South-America as mere dependencies on Spain, and as forming so many component parts of the integritry of the Spanish Monarchy, which every European Power has stipulated to respect, and has guarantied.

"2. Don Camilo Gutierres da los Rios (natural brother to the late Count de Fernand Nunes, once Spanish Ambassador here,) Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, arrived on Tuesday night in town. He suspended his departure from Paris on ascertaining the recognition of the independence of Mexico and Colombia, and wrote home, requesting further instructions, which he is understood not only to have received by express, but in addition, to have been specially instructed to open, with the aid and support of the Foreign Ambassadors here, immediate negociations on the subject of the colonies of Spain, and the basis of which is to be grounded upon the principles of the Treaty of Utretcht, and securing the integrity and sovereignty of the Spanish Monarchy, as stipulated and guarantied in the existing treaties.

"3. It is added that the Ambassadors from the Foreign powers that withhold such recognition cannot, according to diplomatic etiquette and every principle of international law, concur diplomatically on any public or private occasion, with the South Americans, nor even meet them at Court or elsewhere, in their public or private capacity—not even if personally requested by the KING,—except specially authorized and instructed for that purpose by their own Sovereign—nay, that until such an event happen, they are bound to consider and treat them as rebellious subjects of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY, and refer any application they should make to the Spanish Authorities here—otherwise that they perform not the duty for which they are personally responsible to their respective Sovereigns.

"4. No importance will be attached to the speech, unless it limit the acknowledgment to purely commercial matters. They recognise no authority or sovereignty but that of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY, and no local power, but such as emanates therefrom.

"It thence follows, that except one of the contending parties recedes and gives up the point to the other, Europe will be divided into continental and insular, and the great question for consideration then is, whether this division is likely to lead to open hostility."

From the London Public Ledger.

We have received a copy of the Message to the American Congress, and give to day such parts of it as are worthy of general consideration. It is, as usual, a glowing picture, though as free from exaggeration as possible, of the influence which good institutions, with a wise government, have upon the lot of a people. Their good effects are so perceptible in the present instance, that they offer a most triumphant refutation of the miserable sophistries which issue occasionally from the Imperial presses of Vienna and St. Petersburg. If we compare the situation of the Americans, as it is described in the simple language of their President's Message, with that of the subjects of their Imperial Majesties, how the contrast strikes us; whilst it confirms those political predilections which we share in common with all freemen. In one country, we see every thing having a tendency to make man what his Creator intended him to be, lending itself to this grand social consummation—universal education cherished; industry encouraged, person and property enjoying the most perfect protection; and the population increasing with a rapidity to which we can find no parallel, and, what is extraordinary, without the vice or misery with which it is too often accompanied in other countries.

We may use this language now, in speaking of the Americans, without hurting the prejudices or the pride of a single Englishman: for their prosperity, instead of providing a source of alarm to us, has materially contributed to our own; whilst their emulation in the arts which we cultivate in common, had served only to call forth the energies of our national character. This is so true, that the wealth, commerce and power of England, have advanced at a pace fully as rapid as that which characterized the progress of the Americans since the establishment of their independence. Yet, for half this period we were involved in a war of unparalleled expense; and, in spite of this drawback, we have no reason to fear a comparison.

The external relations of the United States present as favorable an aspect as their domestic interest. The same spirit of justice and moderation animates both; and the results are the most perfect concord at home and abroad. Their foreign policy, as it regards Europe, consists, according to the Message, in cultivating peace and friendship alike with all nations, and in cheerfully abstaining from all interference in their disputes. But this abstinence does not extend to transactions where European and American interests are mingled; and here the Message takes a lofty, though not an assuming tone. It states distinctly, that any attempt to interpose by force in the affairs of the New States of the American Continent, will be regarded as hostile to the interests of the United States. This important declaration is made without the slightest air of bravado, but it will tell better on that account; and the simple and almost indirect manner in which it is made, will encourage no European power to slight it. In speaking of the relations with those new States, the Message contains no novelty, except a hope that it expresses that Portugal will speedily recognize the independence of Brazil.

HORRID ASSASSINATION.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Dec. 6.

"I am sorry to be obliged to terminate this with the account of a very unfortunate occurrence, which took place near Pæstum three days ago. The fine weather had attracted several English parties to view the ruins, situate in a marsh which pestilential exhalations render barely habitable. The few inhabitants are not much removed from savages.—A lady, with her two daughters, on returning, were stopped and robbed by three men with their faces masked; they were, however, suffered to proceed without further violence. The lady's carriage was followed at a short distance by that of Mr. Hunt, late high sheriff of Northamptonshire, who was accompanied by his lady. They were stopped by the same party. On demanding his money, Hunt gave them a purse, containing four dollars and a few carlins, declaring that he carried no more money along with him. To convince them of this, he even requested back a few carlins to carry him to Naples. They replied, 'We know you have more, and if you do not surrender it, you must die.' Mr. Hunt rejoined, 'You do not shoot at this time of day.' He had scarcely uttered this observation, when a shot was fired, and a ball entered his left breast, passing out at the right side; although it seems only one piece was discharged, another ball struck Mrs. Hunt in the left breast and passed though the lungs. The foremost robber instantly turned round, crying, 'Who fired hat shot?' and all three immediately ran off without searching for plunder. Some officers of the Revenge were in hearing, who conveyed them to the miserable place called an inn at Pæstum, where Mr. Hunt expired almost immediately, expressing his regret at having refused his money. Assistance, such as could be had, was procured. One of the officers even returned to Naples, and procured an English surgeon, together with gendarmes. Mrs. Hunt recovered in a slight degree, but only lingered till yesterday, when she epired. Mr. Hunt was an only child; he was in possession of large property, and had only been married seven months.

PIRACY.

The editor of the New-York Advocate throws out a strong hint, that it behooves Don Vives to declare the Island of Cuba a government independent of Spain. He states such to be the audacity of the piratical race, that that officer is in jeopardy. We do not think that this editor has carried his speculations farther than he is warranted to go by fact. It is well to speak out—there can be no safety for life or property in Cuba, when pirates have the upperhand. They may not yet have usurped legislative or judicial power; but that both these powers are slaves to them, is abundantly evident, from the fact that piracies are committed by the citizens of that place, the goods openly disposed of in the market, and the robbers remain unpunished. So long as the robbers enjoy such protection, they have no motive to seize on the judicial or legislative power; but in case there should be a change for the better attempted, it is too much to suppose that these robbers would not adopt a summary process to save their own lives from the halter—that they stand ready to seize the government, whenever that government shall seriously attempt to put down their piracy.

Balt. Amer.

Disturbances between the Civil and Military Authorities.—The Arkansas Gazette, of February 25, says, "We regret to learn, that an unpleasant controversy has recently arisen between some of the citizens of Miller county, and the military stationed at Cantonment Towson, at the mouth of the Kiameche, which has already produced considerable excitement on both sides, and, it is feared, may result in serious consequences to the parties concerned. The circumstances of the affair, as related to us, are briefly these:—An officer of the Cantonment was indebted to a citizen, and a horse belonging to the former was levied on by a civil officer. Shortly afterwards the horse was rescued from the constable by a detachment from the Cantonment. The constable then called on the *posse*, recovered possession of the horse, took the soldiers into custody, and placed them under a guard composed of citizens. A reinforcement was then sent from the cantonment, who demanded the release of the first detachment, which being refused by the guard, the former charged on the latter, and released the prisoners.

Thus the matter stood at our last advices. The citizens have sent over an express to the Acting Governor, calling for a redress of grievances, and the affair, it is supposed, will be terminated by a judicial investigation."

The Delegations of Indians, led by Colonel MENARD, who visited Washington for the purpose of making arrangements for the removal of their friends from the East to the West of the Mississippi, left here on Monday morning last, after having secured the acquiescence of the Government in their plan, and the adoption of measures to carry it into effect. An assemblage of Indians on the East of Illinois, &c. is authorized to take place at Wapaghkennetta, in Ohio, where they are to be met by Governor CASS, of Detroit, as Commissioner.

In connexion with this general plan of removal and union, the Shawanese, formerly of Cape Gerardeau, have made arrangements to have lands assigned them West of the boundary of Missouri, in exchange for those once owned by them at Cape Gerardeau; and this trust has been assigned to Gen. CLARKE, of St. Louis. The just claims of those Indians, for improvements abandoned by them at Cape Gerardeau, and for injuries committed by the whites, are also directed to be settled.

We learn that if the meeting, which is to take place at Wapaghkennetta, results as the Indians themselves wish it may, that the removal of from twelve to fifteen tribes, and remnants of tribes, will be effected by it.

Nat. Journal.

BOSTON, MARCH 12.

New Bait for Foxes.—A black man, by the name of Michael Bumper, was examined at the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing ten fox skins, the property of Smith Longley, of Leyden, valued at $12 40 cts. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that the skins were taken from his wagon, while it was standing in the yard of the City Hotel, on Thursday evening. The defendant sold two of them to A. Dexter, and the other eight to A. Holbrook. Bumper, although not choked by telling a *thumper*, was not quite as cunning as the animal whose hides he had made so free with. He related, in a very circumstantial manner, how he caught the foxes, and the great difficulty he had experienced in taking one of them—an old fox, which he said, gave him more trouble than all the rest—having stolen his bait more than forty times. Discouraged by these continued tricks of Reynard, he at last put some *assafeti-da* on the trap, and found the next morning he had caught the old fellow by the fore legs. The Court was much diverted with the story and Bumper's excellent knack of telling it, and ordered him to recognise in the sum of 200 dollars for his appearance at the Municipal Court.

RICHMOND, MARCH 16.

The culture of Cotton is rapidly increasing in the lower parts of Virginia. It is one of the great staples of the Petersburg market. In some situations well calculated for its culvivation, the product is worth $30 an acre. The Virginia Cotton ranks in some of the Northern markets, next to the Georgia Sea Island. In some of our counties near the sea shore, the peculiarity of the Sea Island climate may possibly be nearly imitated, and the quality of the article proportionably improved.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

New inventions.—In a late number of the Cincinnati Literary Gazette, there is a communication from Mr. C. S. Rafinesque, a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, in which he announces several inventions he had achieved, after great labour and numerous experiments, of "the most extraordinary nature, magnitude, importance and utility; beyond my expectation, or any idea that could be formed of them." Of these, however, he only enumerates three at present, which he considers of the greatest comparative advantage, and calculated to do the most good to society. The first, and most lucrative, is stated to be the fostering friend of the others; and of many more useful unborn discoveries; one of the objects of which will be "to afford the means of increasing the solid and active capital of many men or countries, and its consequences beyond calculation." For this invention Mr. R. says that he intends takeing out a patent in the United States, and in England. France and other countries. The second invention, which will shortly be imparted freely to the public, has principally in view "the prevention and suppression of vices and crimes of all sorts." The third, and the most extraordinary, (observes the writer,) "will have for its aim to prevent wars or attacks, by rendering them so dangerous that none but madmen will attempt them. It exceeds in dreadful power, that potent discovery of Mr. Perkins, the Steam Engine of War. One single discharge of my *Peace Engine*, as it might be called by antithesis, may destroy one thousand men, and be as quickly repeated as the discharge of a pistol. This discovery, which may change the military science, ought to be kept secret, until it can be safely and carefully employed in defensive war."

Mr. R. states that the principles on which these discoveries are founded, are as clear as daylight, and so simple that when known, every person will wonder that they have not been found out before; and he concludes with an assurance that whatever profits may arise to the inventor, he intends to dedicate them to useful objects, and to foster and reward neglected merit. These discoveries seem to set and nought Solomon's assertion that "there is nothing new under the sun."

Presbyterian Church in the United States.

From the synodical and presbyterial reports presented to the General Assembly at the last session, it appears that there are under the care of the assembly, 13 synods, 77 presbyteries, 1979 congregations, 1027 ministers. The number of vacant congregations is 769; licenciates 178; candidates 195. The number of communicants added during the past year is 10,431, and the whole number of communicants 114,955.—The number of adult baptisms during the year has been 2,120, and of infant baptisms 14,952. The amount of collections for missions $6,995; for commissioners fund $2,692; for the theological seminary $1,465; for presbyterial fund $370, and for education fund, $7,938. As the reports are made only once in four years, we shall have no further returns till the year 1828.

The National Gazette of Monday week, says—"We are informed by a respectable gentleman who has seen sufficient evidence of the fact, that Mr. Clay expressly declared in Kentucky, long since, his intention to vote for Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson, in case the competition should be virtually narrowed to those two candidates. The force of this circumstance will be readily perceived by those who have attended to the Kremer charges."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1825.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. CONNOR, Esq. as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

Mr. CRAWFORD, with his family, passed thro' this place on Tuesday last, on his way to Georgia. Several of our citizens called on him, during the short time he stopped. He was accompanied by Mr. Cobb, of the U. S. Senate.

The late news from England furnishes one item of interesting intelligence—an advance in the price of cotton. In Fayetteville, it is now 16 and 17½; and in Cheraw, the Intelligencer states, "very prime will bring 17½ cents." We are unable to quote the prices in Charleston, as neither of our papers, received from that place by last mail, contains an account of the market.

An attempt is making by certain prints, which recently supported Mr. Crawford, to organize an opposition to the new administration; but it is discountenanced by most of the respectable journals which advocated the pretensions of that gentleman. They seem disposed to act an honorable part towards Mr. Adams—to lay aside the virulence of party, which will acknowledge no merit in a rival—and support or oppose him, only as his measures shall be calculated to advance or retard the welfare of the country. An opposition, having no better foundation than disappointed hopes or personal enmity, will not be sustained by public opinion; and if Mr. Adams shall pursue the line of policy marked out in his inaugural address,—as we feel assured he will,—the efforts of his enemies, to deprive him of the confidence of the people, will be unavailing.

We make the following extracts from a late editorial article in the National Intelligencer:

The amiable temper which runs thro' the whole of the Inaugural Address, is happily and judiciously displayed in the close of it. Acknowledging that he is less possessed of the confidence of the People *in advance* than any of his predecessors, the President seeks to acquire it by the devotion of his heart to his country, and the unceasing application of all his faculties to her service. Adhering to the principles he has professed, we believe he will not be mistaken in his reliance on the candid and liberal support of the People.

In the first acts of his administration, the President has certainly added to his precepts the force of his example. He has himself made the effort of magnanimity—the sacrifice of prejudices, which he has recommended to his fellow-citizens. With a due regard to their fitness for their respective stations, his principal officers have been elected, it is evident, rather with reference to the conciliation of popular sentiment, than to his personal predilections. In forming his Cabinet, he has made an experiment upon national principles, without reference to party or personal considerations.—Whatever other ground of opposition may be taken to the present administration, it cannot be said that the President has, in his early appointments to office, either proscribed his opponents, or rewarded his partizans. Amongst all the persons whom he appointed to office, we discover the name of but one of his personal friends, and that appointment is one which is fully justified by the character, qualifications and experience, of the individual selected. There have been one or two appointments to office, not universally acceptable; but that would have been the case with whomsoever else the President might have selected—the dissatisfaction having arisen out of a preference for other applicants, rather than from objections to the persons appointed.

The appointment of Mr. Clay to the Department of State, we have seen—nay, we may say we have felt—is exceedingly obnoxious to some of the unsuccessful candidates for the presidency, because, in the final resort, Mr. C. voted for Mr. Adams. In devolving on the representatives the duty of making the final choice of President, the Constitution supposes that the members will act conscientiously, and with a due regard to the solemn sanctions under which they discharge that trust. We have seen no evidence of Mr. Clay's having done otherwise, in that election, than the Constitution authorized him to do. We certainly see no proof of his having acted upon different motives in the fact of his appointment to, and acceptance of, the office of Secretary of State. On the contrary, we see, in the openness of the procedure, on both sides, whatever may be thought of this course, evidence of conscious honesty of purpose. We have discovered nothing to contradict this in the hearsay statements of inconsequential or jocular conversations, which have been adduced, to sustain a charge (for which we believe there is not the slightest foundation,) that Mr. Adams had successfully tampered with the political integrity of Mr. Clay. We are not the confidants of Mr. Clay, nor possessed of his private opinions; but we did not for a moment doubt, pending the canvass, that if the contest should, in his mind, lie between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jackson, his vote would be given to the former. This impression was derived solely from our observations of his course in Congress, and his public declarations.

We see in the vote of the Senate, upon the nomination of Mr. Clay, which has been referred to as indicating a doubt of his integrity, no evidence of the deliberate opinion of any portion of that body on this point. The Senate is, always has been, and always will be, from its organization, a very independent body. A portion of that body disliked Mr. Clay, and they voted against him. They may not have approved of his general politics, or of his particular preference of Mr. Adams. These objections furnish, however, no impeachment of his honesty. We recollect, that when Mr. Madison presented to the Senate his first nomination of a Secretary of State—a citizen of elevated character and distinguished talents—so strong was the opposition to him, that he was advised to, and did actually, withdraw the nomination, the citizen thus nominated himself joining in the request, and another citizen was nominated and appointed in lieu of him. His nominations of Ministers abroad were more than once rejected, and often closely contested. Was it because the integrity of this great man, or the persons whom he nominated, was suspected? Unquestionably not, but for very different reasons. Nor has Mr. A's having called Mr. Clay, his late opponent, to the department of State, any thing marvellous in it. Generous rivals respect one another. Mr. Madison called Mr. Monroe to the same station, not long after the election in which the latter was opposed to him; but nobody saw, in that act, upon either side, any thing but a frank and noble magnanimity.

We shall here for the present rest our observations on this point. We do not know that we should have touched upon the matter at all, had we not perceived that one or more of those prints, for whose conductors we have a habitual respect, have taken up impressions on this head so different from ours, that it would have been disingenuous to remain long silent. It is quite possible, that what we have said on the subject will please no party. Not professing, ourselves, to belong to either of the new parties which appear to be collecting round different centres, preferring to shape our course by our own convictions, we shall be perfectly content if we obtain the approbation of our readers generally, to whom our remarks are addressed.

We perceive no reason, in the conduct of the new Administration thus far, to place this paper in opposition to it; and we are not disposed to judge it by any other criterion than its acts.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It has been industriously stated that the nomination of Mr. Clinton, as minister to England, was a device of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, to banish him, as it were, from the country, and thus prevent him from being a competitor for the Presidential prize, four years hence. This is not so: Neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Clay are governed by such short-sighted views and contracted feelings as these. And since we have dealt somewhat in conjecture above, we may, perhaps, be allowed to conjecture a little below, as it respects the leading motives which induced Mr. Adams to offer the mission to Mr. Clinton.

It is probable that Mr. Adams considered himself more indebted to New-York for his election, than to any other state in the Union. He would, of course, feel disposed to honor her with some prominent mark of favor—more especially from the commanding character of the state, in population, wealth, talent, and resources. And in selecting for some elevated station one of her most distinguished sons, in glancing over the state, his eye would naturally rest on Mr. Clinton. Mr. A. well knew that Mr. C. had not used any active exertions to ensure his election. But passing this matter by, as worthy the consideration of little minds, he looked only at the qualifications of Mr. C. to discharge the high trust proposed to be confided to his hands.

But Mr. Adams had other reasons, of great weight and importance, to influence his selection of Mr. Clinton, for this mission. We have several important subjects of negociation pending with the British Cabinet, to conduct and bring which to a favorable issue, requires the first talents in the country. The most important of these subjects to the state of New-York, *is our right to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.* In fact, the State of New-York is almost wholly interested in this question.—And Mr. Adams well knew that no man in America was better, if so well, qualified to discuss this question, and conduct a negociation respecting it, as Mr. Clinton. Mr. Clinton's fame is identified with the prosperity and glory of the state. He has made her interests his peculiar study, and from the relations in which he stands, and must ever stand, to the people of New-York, no man else could enter upon the negociation with the same feelings and energy, or with fairer prospects of success.

Taking these facts into consideration, with the addition that Mr. Clinton, the first citizen in the first state in the Union, already enjoyed a reputation in Europe, far more exalted than many ministers have been able to leave behind on their return, we repeat that Mr. Adams could not hesitate a moment in making the offer; and we believe he anxiously hoped that the same would be accepted. It has, moreover, been whispered to us, that he does not even yet despair but that Mr. C. will re-consider his determination.

The following is the letter of Governor Clinton, declining the appointment offered him by the President:

Albany, 25th February, 1825.

SIR: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me, by your communication of the 18th inst. and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit: But having recently accepted, from the people of this state, the highest office in their power, I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you, sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts, and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

The Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, Washington.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. HULBERT, were adopted unanimously by the House of Assembly of New-York, at the close of its late session:—

Whereas, James Monroe, the present chief Magistrate of the nation, will soon retire from the high office which he now fills, and to which he has been twice called by the free voice of his country; and whereas, in the opinion of this house, an expression of its gratitude is due to the said James Monroe, as a public benefactor, therefore,

Resolved, That this house entertain a grateful sense of the many highly important services which have been rendered to the republic by this distinguished individual.

Resolved, That his administration of the general government for eight years past, has been eminently calculated to promote the permanent prosperity and honor of his country.

Resolved, That this house offer to the said James Monroe assurance of its high consideration and respect, and of its ardent wishes that he may long live to enjoy, with his fellow-citizens, the blessings of that liberty and independence for the attainment of which he shed his blood, and for the perpetuation of which he has so long and faithfully laboured.

Resolved, That the honorable Speaker of this house be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the said James Monroe a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

Business in New-York.—It was lately stated that property to the amount of two millions of dollars came into the port of New-York in one day; and that, during 48 hours, eighty-three vessels arrived there from sea. In the Daily Advertiser, published in that city, on the 16th inst. we counted one hundred and ninety-seven new advertisements, and in the same paper of the 18th, one hundred and sixty-two: we did not see the paper of the 17th, but have no doubt the number for the three days exceeded five hundred.—This is exclusive of auctioneers' advertisements that occupy about three close columns each day. *Nat. Journal.*

Canal in Holland.—A *new* Canal for ships of the largest class, had, at the last accounts, been just opened from the city of Amsterdam to the Texel Roads. The government frigate Bellona, of 44 guns, had passed through the canal in four and a half days. It is calculated that in good weather ships will pass through in two days. The expense of passage, including tolls for a vessel of three hundred tons, is estimated at about $20. The length of the canal is near 50 miles. Its width at the narrowest place is 120 feet. There are in it five locks, each having the dimensions of an 80 gun ship. Ships in entering the port of Amsterdam by the natural channel through the Zuyder Zee bay, are obliged to sail first an east, then a south, and then a west course. It is therefore evident that much detention on account of winds, will frequently occur. The canal will obviate this difficulty. *Dem. Press.*

Adventures of a pound of Cotton.—The following history of the progress of a pound of Cotton, copied from an English paper, is not only a proof of the importance of the trade, but exhibits in the strongest light the value of human industry, and the power of mind applied to material objects.—In the first place, the wool came from the East-Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was next sent to Ayrshire, where it was tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dunbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfew to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, when it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent by coach to London. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years, from the time it was packed in India until in cloth, it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed at least 10,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of the small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced two thousand per cent.

Weaving in India.—So far are the inhabitants of Hindostan from imitating the English in their improvements, that the rude instruments of their manufacture are now precisely of the same construction as they were two thousand years ago. They still spin their yarn, web as well as weft, with the distaff and spindle; and the loom upon which the cloth is woven, is composed of a few sticks or reeds, and when it is in operation, it is placed under the shades of a tamarind or mango tree, with the balance fastened to one of the branches. Two loops underneath the gear, in which the weaver inserts his great toes, serve as treadles; and the shuttle, formed like a netting needle, but of a length exceeding the breadth of the cloth, is used alternately to draw through the weft and to strike it up into the web.—The loom has no beam, the warp is laid upon the ground, the whole length of the piece of cloth; and upon this primitive machine the Asiatics produce muslins which have long been subjects of admiration for their beauty and the fineness of their texture.

Hints to Young Ladies.—If young ladies waste time in trivial amusements, the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of 16 and 20, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge, to almost every one they converse with, and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their own inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortificaton and a real evil. Let this animate their industry; and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to their endeavours after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genuis, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not from want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family: it oftener arises from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the purest pleasure, which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

MARRIED,

By James Dougherty, Esq. Mr. *Neely Bain*, formerly of Cabarrus county, to the amiable Miss *Elizabeth Dougherty*, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED,

Lately, near this place, Mrs. *Dorcas McCormick*, consort of W. C. McCormick, in the 36th year of her age. A typhus fever, in a few days, closed the sufferings of this excellent woman. In her were found the loving companion, the kind and vigilant parent, the discerning, firm and affectionate friend. She left a husband and seven small children (one of them being at the breast) to mourn their irreparable loss.

I saw at length the hour draw nigh,
That hour I since have known,
When all my earthly joy must die,
And I be left alone.

She dropp'd a tear and grasp'd my hand,
And fain she would have spoke;
But well my heart could understand
The language of her look.

Farewell! it meant a last adieu,
I soon shall cease from pain;
This silent tear I drop for you:
We part to meet again.

Till then, at least five months she pin'd,
Without a day of ease;
Cheerful, she still appear'd resign'd,
And bore her cross in peace.

Soft was the moment, and serene,
That all her sufferings clos'd;
No agony or struggle seen,
No feature discomposed.

Now, Lord, to thee I would apply,
In thee alone depend;
Thou art, when creatures fail and die,
An ever living friend. [COMMUNICATED.

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.

March 30, 1825.—10t36.

Beware of a Swindler.

JACOB YOURY, alias Jacob M'Tab, absconded from this place on the 28th ult. leaving behind him many creditors and securities; but we are happy to state, that the loss of each is small, as he was generally suspected before he called a second time. He is six feet or more in height, round shouldered, uncommonly large mouth, and that most generally open; has lost most of his fore teeth, and those that remain are very large; black hair, large black eyes, and has, with the exception of color, considerably the resemblance of an Indian. Says he was wounded in the late war, by a shot in the shin. One of his legs, near the ancle, is almost rotten, no doubt the effect of dissipation. Says he receives a pension from government, and boasts much of his performance in Hoyle's Games. He has been in this place about four months, and has perhaps worked at the carpenter's business about two or three weeks of that time. His dress, when he left here, was a dark cloth coat, (new) light blue cloth pantaloons, new black hat, very small for a man of his size: his other clothes not recollected; but believe he had but few, except these on him.

EDWARD M. BRONSON.
ROBERT M. STERLING.
DAVID PARES.
THOMAS GILLESPIE.

Charlotte, April 2, 1825.

O Cash! I want you.

THE subscriber will do a few jobs of *House Painting* in Charlotte and its vicinity, during the spring and summer.

WM. H. WRISTON.

April 2, 1825.—3t29.

$5 Dollars

WILL be given, for the apprehension and delivery of GEORGE W. SPEARS, an indented apprentice, who has again absconded from me, being bound to the Carriage Making Business; and no doubt can be found lurking in the neighborhood of Union Court House, S. C. He is about 20 years of age, short in stature, light eyes, light hair, and of a fresh countenance. His dress, when he went away, was a blue broadcloth coatee, blue pantaloons, a fur hat, and many other articles of clothing not recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail, or deliver him to me in Charlotte, N. C.

I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, trusting or employing him, as my determination is to enforce the law against any person so doing. ISAAC SPENCER.

March 26, 1825.—3t28

☞ The editor of the Pioneer, Yorkville, will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward his account for payment.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1825.

A.
Rev. A. Anderson,
Joel B. Alexander 2,
Mrs. Jane Alexander,
Charles Alexander 2,
Francis Alexander,
Chas. W. H. Alexander,
Paris Alexander,
John Allen,
Rev. Elisha Askew.

B.
John Barnett 3,
Stephen Bellue,
Joseph Blackwood,
James Boyes,
Moses Beaty 2,
Elizabeth Bently,
John Blair,
John Black,
Samuel Beaty,
Matthew Bain,
Allen Baldwin,
Upton Byram,
George G. Barnett 2,
Joseph Bost,
William Beaty,
Samuel Berryhill.

C.
Jonas Cohen,
William Cox 4,
Erastus Case 3,
Azariah Coburn 3,
Thomas Capps,
Sarah Carson,
Robt. H. Clark,
William Cheaves,
Miss Elizabeth Cowan,
John Carr,
Jonas Clark,
Isaac Campbell,
William Cook 2,
James Cunningham,
David Cross.

D.
James Dinkins,
John A. Davidson,
William Dodd,
Andrew B. Dunn,
William Deweze,
Robt. W. Duckworth,
James Dunwody,
James Dill,
James Dunn,
John Davis.

E.
John J. Erwin.

F.
William Flinn 3.
Nathan Fitzgerald,
Sarah J. Freeman,
Hugh Forbis.

G.
Rev. Isaac Greer,
Samuel Graham,
James F. Gilmore,
William Goforth,
Thomas Galloway,
Brittain Garret.

H.
Tunis Hood,
Col. Henry Hoover,
Dr. Saml. Henderson,
John Henderson,
Taylor Hutchison,
Daniel Hyams,
Elam Hunter,
Benjamin Hartgrove 3,
Samuel Harris,
John Hayes,
Maj. Thos. Harris,
Alexander Hogan,
James M. Henderson,
Jair Howey,
James Hutchison,
Thomas Houston,
Capt. Hartgrove.

J.
Robt. or Wm. Jamison,
Jacob Julien,
Samuel Jamison.

K.
Mrs. Sarah Kendrick,
James Kirk,
Elizabeth Knox,
Robt. Kirkpatrick,
William A. Karr 2,

L.
William Lees,
Robt. J. A. Lowrie,
John Little,
Miss Lydia M. Lowrie,
David Lawing.

M.
Catharine Martin,
Daniel M'Gill,
Philcomon Morris,
Henry Marks,
Dr. Thas. M'Kenzie,
James Montgomery,
Winslow M'Ree,
Benjamin Morrow,
Jas. H. M'Clelland,
Roderick M'Cauly 2,
Samuel Montgomery,
Mr. M'Ginnis,
John M'Quay,
Alexander M'Ree,
Walter & Jas. Miller,
John M'Cord,
J. & S. M'Rum,
Cyrus M'Lure,
John M'Laughlin,
Gen. Michael M'Leary.

N.
Caleb M. Norwood,
James Nowlan,
Jesse C. Neel.

P.
Elisha Perry 2,
Lunsford Paschall,
J. Portrist,
James Porter.

R.
Joseph Reid,
Wm. Redford,
Ezekiel Robinet,
Silas J. Robinson,
Samuel P. Ripley,
John Rodgers,
Reed & Davis.

S
James G. Spears,
Jacob Spain,
Mary Ann Smartt,
Sect'y. Phalanx Lodge,
Jesse Scott,
John Stockinger,
Catharine Shinn,
George W. Spears,
Andrew Springs,
Edward Smith,
Sh'ff. of Mecklenburg,

T.
Balaam Thomas,
Samuel Taylor,
James Torrence 4,
John M. Thomas,
Hyram Turner.

V.
Mrs. Abigail Vail 2.

W.
John Weeks,
Robert Wilson,
A. Wheeler,
Rev. Sam. Williamson,
John Wallace,
Mrs. P. W. Wilson,
Wm. Wilson.

Y.
Jacob Youry.
Alexander B. Yelton.

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WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

THE BENDED BOW.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

It is supposed that war was anciently proclaimed in Britain, by sending messengers in different directions through the land, each bearing a *bent bow*, and that Peace was in like manner announced by a bow unstrung, and therefore straight.

There was heard the sound of a coming foe,
There was sent through Britain a bended bow,
And a voice was pour'd on the free winds far,
As the land rose up at the sign of war.

"Heard ye not the battle horn?
—Reaper! leave thy golden corn,
Leave it for the birds of Heaven,
Swords must flash and shields be riven!
Leave it for the winds to shed—
Arm! ere Britain's turf grow red!"

And the reaper arm'd like a freeman's son,
And the bended bow and the voice passed on.

"Hunter! leave the mountain chase,
Take the falchion from its place!
Let the wolf go free to day,
Leave him for a nobler prey!
Let the deer ungall'd sweep by—
Arm thee! Britain's foes are nigh!"

And the hunter arm'd ere his chase was done,
And the bended bow and the voice passed on.

"Chieftain! quit the joyous feast!
Stay not till the song hath ceased.
Though the mead be foaming bright,
Though the fires give ruddy light,
Leave the hearth, and leave the hall—
Arm thee! Britain's foes must fall."

And the chieftain arm'd, and the horn was blown,
And the bended bow and the voice passed on.

"Prince! thy father's deeds are told,
In the bower and in the hold!
Where the goatherd's lay is sung,
Where the minstrel's harp is strung!
—Foes are on the native sea—
Give our bards a tale of thee!"

And the prince came arm'd, like a leader's son,
And the bended bow and the voice passed on.

"Mother! stay thou not the boy!
He must learn the battle's joy.
Sister! bring the sword and spear,
Give thy brother words of cheer!
Maiden! bid thy lover part,
Britain calls the strong in heart!"

And the bended bow and the voice passed on,
And the bards made songs for a battle won.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA,

OR THE

NEW MUNCHAUSEN.

It is well known to those who read the publications of *some* at least of the travellers from the other side of the Atlantic, that such extraordinary details are sometimes contained in them, of scenes, things, and people, that an American reader, if he were not informed of the fact, would scarcely know that an account of his own country was thus *generously* communicated by individuals, who had liberally partaken of the civilities of our citizens. The author of John Bull in America, seems to present himself to his readers as an English traveller, and one of true Munchausen accuracy. The real writer of the book is supposed to be Mr. Paulding, the author of Letters from the South, whose humor and talents are well known, and it will be seen that he has hit off in a grave and perhaps somewhat extravagant language, the manner of certain tourists who are less scrupulous as to truth, than anxious to present to their readers something to make them stare.

The following extracts will furnish an idea of the manner in which this work is executed. The writer is supposed to have sailed for Boston as the port most *convenient* to New-Orleans, the place of his destination. After making Cape Hatteras, which he calls the entrance of Boston Barbor, he lands, and after having seen all that was worth notice, he leaves that place, and proceeds with his journey and description as follows: *Augusta Chronicle.*

Being determined to hold as little communication as possible with the turbulent spirit of democracy, the next day, without asking any questions, I took the stage, crossed a bridge to the north of Boston, which bestrides the Potomac river, and in less than half an hour arrived in Charleston, the Capital of the state of North-Carolina, a city famous for eating negroes. It is about three miles from Boston. There is a navy-yard in this place which I visited, and saw a ship building there which is four hundred and twenty yards long, and as Captain Hull, the commandant, assured me, would carry three hundred long forty-two pounders. She is rated a seventy-four! The captain. is a tall rough looking d[illegible], with [illegible] eyes and immense whiskers, told me in confidence, that the only way he could persuade the yankee sailors to stand to their guns in his engagement with the gallant Dacres, was by promising them, in case of victory, to roast the fat black cook of the Constellation, as his ship was called, for supper. Nothing will make these cannibal republicans fight like a temptation of this sort.

Charleston is about the size of Boston, but has neither pavements nor sidewalks, and alternates between mud and dust, and dust and mud. In summer it is all dust, in winter all mud. Indeed, I began to perceive, the moment I arrived here, that I had got amongst a different sort of people from those of Boston. There was no one to be seen in streets but negroes stark naked as they were born, with their backs striped like a leopard in consequence of the frequent application of the lash. In fact, the principal article for sale here at the retail shops, is the cow-hide, as it is called, that is, a hard ox-skin, twisted in the shape of a whip. Almost every man you see has one of these in his hand, and a spur at his heel, to make people believe he carries the whip for his horse. But I was assured by the head waiter at the city hotel, kept by Mr. Chester Jennings, in Charleston, that it was for the purpose of beating the slaves. Nothing indeed will tempt the whites to exert themselves in this enervating climate, but the luxury of "licking a fellow," as they call it, and almost the first thing I noticed in coming into the city, was a tall, lank, cadaverous looking figure, strutting up and down, cutting and hacking with his cow-hide at every negro man, woman, and child, that came in his way. I inquired of the driver what these blacks had been guilty of. "Guilty," replied he, "guilty—eh!—O, Lord bless you sir, it's only Judge D— amusing himself with the neiggers." It made my heart bleed to see the blood running down their backs. It is almost as bad as shooting Irish peasants for being out after nine o'clock.

The next morning I strolled out into the fields with a view of seeing the system of rural economy practised in the south. One of the best managed plantations, I was told, was that of his excellency Governor Hancock, whose name is signed to the declaration of independence, said to be written by one Jefferson, a player belonging to the Philadelphia theatre. The governor is a brisk, troublesome little man, about forty. His plantation is at a place called Merrimack, on the river of that name. I saw a plenty of slaves, and a scarcity of every thing else. The principal products are rice, cotton, and tobacco. The rice grows generally upon the high grounds; but the cotton requires to be covered with water occasionally. The best is called Sea Island, because it grows upon little islands in the mill ponds, which the people here, according to their universal practice of hyperbole, call seas. As for the tobacco, this filthy and unwholesome weed is found to flourish best in the negro grave yards, where it is commonly raised, and where you may every day, during the month of January, when it is ripe, see the children of the slaves gathering it from the very graves of their parents. This tobacco is used as food by men, women and children, who eat it as we do sallad. Here I saw the poor negroes working bareheaded, and I might say bare backed, in the broiling sun, which sometimes actually sets fire to their woolly heads, of which I saw several examples in the course of my travels. Two or three heads were already beginning to smoke, and I was told if I staid half an hour longer, I might see them in a blaze. However, having seen enough to convince me that the system of farming here was execrable, and finding it rather cold, I returned home by another route, which gave me an opportunity of seeing Yale College.

* * * * * * * * * *

I heard a great deal about the populousness of the country in the neighborhood of Boston; but I can safely affirm, that during the whole of this morning's ride, I saw neither house nor human being along the road. We heard, indeed, a deal of barking and howling at no great distance, which the communicative passenger assured me was that of various kinds of wild beasts that abound in these parts. He told me they frequently surrounded the stage, devoured the horses, and if their hunger was not then satisfied, topped off with the driver and passengers. Indeed, what with mail robberies, which happened almost every night, and attacks of wild beasts, there was little hope of getting to the end of a journey of a dozen miles alive. '*Boulez on avant*,' roared out a little Frenchman in a corner, taking a great pinch of snuff at the same time. All this, tho't I, comes of the turbulent spirit of democracy.

Breakfasting at a little town, which, like all other towns in this country, is called the city of Hartford, I saw a young lady devour thirty-six cucumbers, moistened with a quart of vinegar. After which, she sat down, played Lodoiska on the piano, and then went into the field to pull onions. Such horrible incongruities are generated in the rankness of democracy! There was a child of about eight years old in the room, who called for an antifogmatick, which he drank off at one swallow, after which he lighted a cigar and amused himself with singeing the woolly pate of a little black boy, or terrapin, as they call them when made into soup. According to the prediction of the communicative passenger, the driver was nodding again on his seat, in less than half an hour after starting. I was so provoked that I threatened to *lick* him, as the naval officer said at Boston. But the communicative passenger cautioned me against this, assuring me the driver was a man of great consequence—a member of congress—judge of the court—colonel of the militia—justice of the peace—deacon of the church—constable and keeper of the county jail withal. "So," continued the communicative passenger, "he can issue a warrant—take you in custody—try you for an assault—clap you in jail—keep watch over you when there—and finally have you prayed against by the whole congregation."—"Diable!" exclaimed the little Frenchman in broken English; "these democrat yankees have as many offices as their citizen hogs have hind legs."—"Why, how many legs have our citizen hogs, as you call them, Monsieur?" replied the communicative passenger.—"Why, eight at least," said the other, "or they could never furnish the millions of hams which I see every where. Diable! I have breakfasted upon ham, dined upon ham—and supped upon ham, every day since I arrived in this country. Yes, sir, it is certain your pigs, must have at least eight hams apiece;" upon which he politely offered me a pinch of snuff, which I refused with cold dignity. If I know myself, I have no national prejudices; but I do hate Frenchmen.

POWER OF FRICTION.

To this good city of Boston, says the Boston Medical Intelligencer, there came, about a year or two ago, a person who professed, as his fathers had done, to have the gift of healing surgical diseases.—Without education, he was up to reducing luxations, adjusting fractures, and curing diseases of the joints which had been chronic for any number of years, and which had resisted the remedies of the most learned and skilful surgeons.—This person, we are told, was bred a Blacksmith in a neighboring State, and exercised the functions of his hardy profession with rather more credit than pecuniary advantage: but being persuaded that he was destined by nature to deal with the more rational part of creation—to give feet and legs to men and women, rather than shoes to horses, he dropped the sledge, and took in good earnest to fomentations, bandages, and friction, which he has recently applied to several of our friends with great effect, and, we must add, in many cases with wonderful success.

We profess to be no believers in miracles, but it is hard to account for some of the surprising and well attended cures which have been wrought by this prodigy. His great panacea is friction—this he applies at all hours, to all persons, to all cases, but only in one manner. The great secret is to rub hard, for a long time and always downward; that is, from the shoulder towards the feet. Thus he drives the disease before him, until, entirely worried out, it is glad to make its escape, though it be by the very extremity of the nails. *Fomentations* are applied on the same principle—thus, if a man has the *hip disease*, instead of applying blisters, &c. over the part affected, he envelops the whole leg below in linen, kept constantly drenched in a hot decoction of cherry-tree bark, and by rubbing downwards five or six times a day, for an hour or so at a time, or until his patient is completely drowned in sweat from extreme pain and exertion to sustain it, he both drives and draws the disease from its covert, and carries it off through the feet. By these powerful means he has given great relief, and effected some perfect cures to our own personal knowledge; though for ourselves, we must confess we should a little rather have the disease take its flight by means of a blister, by a short cut through the skin, than carried down through the whole limb. The bandages are used only to restore strength after the malady is removed.

This man has two or three expressions which he uses on all occasions—thus, if a man goes to him with a complaint in the knee, which has been the cause of lameness many months, he immediately says "there is a bone out!!" or "there is a callus formed, and it must be broken."—However ridiculous these expressions may appear to an anatomist, and however clearly they may demonstrate the perfect ignorance of this man, both of human anatomy and physiology, yet two things are certain—first, that these expressions are believed to be literally true by gentlemen of good education, who ought to know better—and secondly, that with his mistaken notions of the structure and functions of the system, the Doctor contrives to cure its diseases. Without any correct theory, his practice has been in some cases surprisingly successful.

A gentleman went to him who had long been on crutches, on accouut of a disease in the foot; he was immediately told there was a callus there which must be broken—the crutches, however, were broken first and thrown into the fire—then seizing the foot, with both hands, he gave it such a tremendous wrench, that he came near having his own skull broken also; for the enraged patient sprung from his chair, and would have thrown it at the Doctor with all violence, but for the intercession of the by-standers. When his pain and his anger had subsided a little, he was directed to walk across the room—without the most remote expectation of being able to execute a task he had not had the power of doing for so long a time, he was induced to make the attempt, and, to his great astonishment, succeeded to a charm. This promenade, four or five times repeated, he was directed to walk off, which he did in a very handsome style, after paying a liberal fee, and being impressed with the most profound gratitude to his cruel benefactor.

Another gentleman had for many years been slightly incommoded by a small osseous tumour on the metacarpal bone of the middle finger.—More from curiosity than faith, he showed it to the Doctor, who applied friction to the arm a few successive days, and then told our friend his callus would shortly disappear—which indeed it did in a very few days.

One of our most respectable citizens, who had been confined to his house for years by a chronic affection of one of the lower extremities, after submitting a while to the terrible rubbing of our hero, was seen to walk down to his counting house without serious inconvenience. Ladies who had been unable to dance for several winters, have been enabled by his art to grace the ball with perfect ease to themselves, and great satisfaction to their friends. Gentlemen who had been long in the habit of wearing slings, canes, or crutches, have laid them aside by his means—withered limbs have been restored to their original fulness, and despondent hearts to bright hopes and unexpected buoyancy.

These are all facts, attested by evidence which cannot be got over without denying the validity of human testimony. We believe the great art of this man, who, common candour compels us to say, has been of benefit to many of our citizens, is, that having been formerly a blacksmith, he can rub harder than those persons to whom the application of friction is usually entrusted. By this means, free circulation is restored to vessels which had exercised their functions with torpor and debility; and the main-spring of life and strength being thus brought into vigorous action, chronic maladies are overcome, and the natural powers of the system and the part diseased, again assume their wonted ascendency. Thus may most of his cures be accounted for without involving any mystery; but there are some which stagger our power of explanation, and would appear almost incredible of Prince Hohenlohe himself.

We have no acquantance with the individual alluded to in these remarks, and they are made without any reference to him personally. The facts have been stated to us, it is true, by his friends, and by those who have derived benefit at his hands; but they are persons of the highest respectability, and who are entitled to the most implicit belief; and we have thought it our duty to state the cause to our readers, merely to show the power of friction—of what immense advantage it often is to the recipient, and how much celebrity it can confer on any one who applies it with force and perseverance.

Extract from a Sermon of the late Mr. Thacher, on the influence of the Female Character.

"I have hitherto spoken cheerfully of the influence of women, as it may be beneficially directed. The power to do so much good, however, undoubtedly implies a corresponding power to do evil. The recent history of the world affords us some impressive illustrations of this truth. Among the causes of that tremendous revolution, which has just now reached its termination, the character of female society in France was not the least considerable. I refer to the entire and debasing change of manners, the profanation of the marriage vow, the heartless dissipation, the rejection of all honourable occupation and serious affection, which then existed, and which were but thinly concealed by the artificial tinge of literature, which overspread them. Could indeed those foul barbarities, that scene of horror and of blood which the mind shudders even to remember, have ever existed in a country, where woman had not lost the character of her sex, and man, having learned to despise and reject her influence, had not sunk down again to the ferocity of the savage state. Other causes were no doubt in operation; but I am persuaded that no more powerful cause of these excesses existed, than the degradation and perversion of the female character and influence. Indeed, when woman ceases to be that pure and gentle being which nature intended her to be; when she ceases to overawe profligacy, and to win and shame man into decency, fidelity and love of unsullied virtue, what else is to be expected, than that the influence so powerful to strengthen and refine and elevate society, should operate entirely to its corruption and debasement; that domestic happiness and private honor should be extinguished, the restraints and checks of public opinion be broken up and annihilated, the last barriers of virtue, religion and humanity thrown down, and a flood of misery and crimes admitted, to overwhelm all that is salutary and fair in the condition of society.

I have thus slightly and inadequately surveyed the influence of the female character. We see that the manners, the intellectual, the moral and the religious character, in one word, the best interests of man, are most intimately connected with the dignity, the purity, the intelligence and virtue of the female mind. This view of the importance of your sex has been presented to you, my friends, not, I trust you will believe, to feed your self-complacency, but to remind you of your high duties. It is a call upon you to reverence yourselves as the guardians and instructers of mankind. It is a reply to those idle suggestions, which have sometimes been made, that even in christian lands the condition of woman is degraded, by the denial to her of that share of influence, and of those equal rights, for which nature intended her. Compare the condition and pursuits of the mass of men with those of women, and tell me on which side lies the inferiority. While the greater part of our sex are engaged in turning up the clods of the earth, fashioning the materials which are to supply the physical wants of our race, exchanging the products of the industry of different countries, toiling amidst the perils of war and the tumults of politics, to you is committed the nobler task of moulding the infant mind; it is for you to give their characters to succeeding ages; it is yours to control the stormy passions of man, to inspire him with those sentiments which subdue his ferocity, and make his heart gentle and soft; it is yours to open to him the truest and purest sources of happiness and prompt him to the love and reverence of virtue and religion. A *Wife*, a *Mother!*—How sacred, how venerable these names. What nobler object can the most aspiring ambition propose to itself, than to fulfil the duties which these relations imply! Instead of murmuring that your field of influence is so narrow, my friends, should you not rather tremble at the magnitude and sacredness of your responsibility? When you demand of man a higher education than has hitherto been given you, and claim to drink from the same wells of knowledge as himself, should it not be, that you may be thus enabled, not to rush into that sphere which nature has marked for *him*, but to move more worthily and gracefully within your own."

BAD COMPANY.

An ancient historian, mentioning the laws which Charondas gave the Thurians, says: 'He enacted a law with reference to an *evil*, on which former lawgivers had not animadverted—that of keeping bad company. As he conceived, that the morals of the good were sometimes quite ruined by their dissolute acquaintance: that vice was apt, like an infectious disease, to spread itself and extend its contagion; he expressly enjoined, that none should engage in any intimacy or familiarity with immoral persons; appointed that an accusation might be exhibited for keeping bad company; and laid a heavy fine on such as were convicted of it.'